



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOTES ON *Heterodon contortrix*.

While on a fishing trip in southern New Jersey last July, I was surprised one morning to see a small snake swimming in the surf. As it was the first time I had ever observed such a thing, my attention was arrested and I watched it for some time, following it down the beach as it swam.

The snake finally came ashore, where I killed it* and discovered it to be *Heterodon contortrix*, or the Spreading Adder.

I can assign no other reason for its swimming in the surf than that the heat was excessive at the time and that it had possibly entered the water to cool off. I have since questioned several persons on the subject and their opinions are in accord with mine.

With me on the beach at the time were Mr. Van Campen Heilner, Mr. R. E. La Vie and Mr. Bitzer, men who know the surf and the beaches, and to whom also this was a novel sight. PHILIP A. LA VIE,
New York, N. Y.

* The skin of this snake was positively identified at the American Museum of Natural History.

REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS COL-
LECTED IN CENTRAL MICHIGAN
IN 1919

As a result of collecting done between June 12 and July 30, and during the last week of August, 1919, for the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, the locality records of a number of reptiles and amphibians have been authenticated and several new ones obtained. The major part of the work was done in Barry County, principally near Wall Lake in Hope township; some specimens were secured about Hastings and the Thornapple River; a few others were captured in Clare County. Barry County is a little southwest of the center of the lower peninsula of Michigan, and has a network of swamps, lakes and

streams. Clare County lies slightly north of the central portion of lower Michigan.

Unless otherwise stated, the localities mentioned in the following list of species are in Barry County.

Ambystoma maculatum (Shaw). One specimen from marsh grass along the Tobacco River, south and east of Harrison, Clare County.

Plethodon cinereus (Green). Thirty-two specimens were captured in rotting stumps and logs in the woods surrounding the outlet of Wall Lake, from July 6 to July 18. Both color phases were taken in the same habitat. Eggs of this species were also taken on July 6 and July 18.

Bufo americanus Holbrook. Five specimens taken at Wall Lake.

Hyla versicolor versicolor LeConte. One specimen taken at Leonard's Pond on July 29.

Hyla crucifer Wied. One specimen taken at Leonard's Pond on July 29.

Rana pipiens Schreber. A large series of this species was obtained, part from Leonard's Pond and others along the shore of Wall Lake. Two other specimens were collected on the south shore of Budd Lake, Clare County.

Rana palustris LeConte. One transforming specimen was taken at Leonard's Pond with a great number of *R. pipiens*.

Rana clamitans Latreille. Five specimens taken along the shore of Wall Lake, Barry County, and one from the shore of Budd Lake, Clare County.

Rana catesbeiana Shaw. Six specimens taken near the outlet and shore of Wall Lake.

Natrix sipedon sipedon (Linn.). Three specimens were secured along the shore of Wall Lake.

Coluber constrictor constrictor (Linn.). The skin of a blue racer was obtained immediately after shedding at Quimby, Barry County, a few miles east of Hastings.

Thamnophis sauritus (Linn.). One specimen was

taken from the branches of a low bush on the south-east shore of Wall Lake.

Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis (Linn.). Five specimens and a skin of this species were obtained, two at Leonard's Pond, one near a well, and two along the shore of Wall Lake.

Amyda spinifer (LeSueur). One small specimen was taken from the Thornapple River three miles northwest of Hastings.

Chelydra serpentina (Linn.). One specimen from Wall Lake.

Kinosternon odoratum (Latreille). Three specimens from Wall Lake. One was found buried in leaves on the bottom of the outlet.

Chrysemys marginata marginata (Agassiz). Eleven specimens taken from Wall Lake.

Emys blandingii (Holbrook). One small specimen found in Carpenter's woods northwest of Wall Lake.

Terrapene carolina carolina (Linn.). One specimen taken in a garden at Hastings.

DOREEN POTTER,
Ann Arbor, Michigan.

ON THE COMMON NAME OF *Amphiuma*.

The discussion of the common name of *Amphiuma* by Mr. C. S. Brimley in *Copeia* recalls my own observations on this subject.

While in Louisiana in the Spring of 1915, I collected two specimens of *Amphiuma means*, and as I kept one alive in a tub for a number of days, visiting neighbors afforded a considerable collection of local names. These were Lamp Eel, Lamphe Eel, Lamper Eel and Lamprey Eel. The latter name is probably the source of the others and the better educated among my visitors assured me that this was the case. Brimley records that Lampus Eel is in use in North Carolina, and Lamper Eel in Alabama.